

INTERIOR OF OHIO EXHIBIT, JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

OHIO FARM PRODUCTS.

Her Splendid Display In the States Exhibit Palace, Jamestown.

Ohio has a very complete exhibit in the States Exhibit Palace, arranged by R. J. Tussing, superintendent, and Is the fame of the Buckeye State in at the display made here one no lon-

To begin with, the booth contains floor space and is surrounded by an inclosure tweive feet high. These side walls are literally covered with festoons and designs on the outside, while within tiers of glass jars containing samples of the several products be-

els decorated with grain and grass. These are all different, representing crescents, anchors, crosses and stars and shields, the rich brown and yellow stalks, blades and heads lending an infinite variety and freshness.

The glass jars mentioned contain every grain and staple seed grown in There are 500 of these jars and in addition something like a hundred others filled with canned, preserved and pickled fruits.

several long shelves. The largest ears measure from tifteen inches to eighteen inches long, containing something like 1,200 grains, while the smallest, your finger, with grains like little yel-

Lastly you will be shown the "prehistoric corn." This was raised from grain found in a burial heap left by the mound builders. It is a peculiar looking product, a dingy yellow in color, with shrunken grains. The ears

are smaller than those of ordinary corn. The best samples of white Burley tobacco shown at the exposition are to be found in the Ohlo booth. This to bacco was grown in Brown county. and the Spanish tobacco, Ohio seed leaf and Dutch tobacco come from Warren county

Pythian Commander Pleased.

From the expression of the commanding officers, the Ohio uniform rank, Knights of Pythias, several hundred of whom recently encamped at the exposition, were delighted with the Tercentennial, with their camp and the treatment accorded them.

Colonel W. J. Klein of the Third regiment, Ohio larigude, says it is the most agreeable camp ever experienced by his men and that the exposition is a revelation to them in view of the criticisms of it scattered over the country. Colonel C. O. Moore of the Fifth regiment says the exposition is equal to that at St. Louis and that it requires n week to see the fair as it should be seen. He adds, "In reference to hotely necommodations. I wish to say that my wife and daughter have accompanied! me on this trip, and they claim that they never before received as courteous treatment among strangers and at such liberal rates."

Mgr. Falconi Delighted. "I am delighted with my visit to the Jamestown exposition, and I will remember this trip as one of the most pleasant events of my life. The exposition is magnificent and the illumination most beautiful."

With this statement his excellency Mgr. Falconi, papal delegate to the United States, left for Washington after having attended the convention of the Knights of Columbus.

THE GREAT SEAL OF OHIO.

Unique Exhibit In States Palace at

Jamestown Exposition, In itself perhaps the most remarkable exhibit at the Jamestown exposition is the great seal of Ohio, made of grain his assistant, Samuel Taylor. Great and seed, with the true colors faithfully brought out and the proportion practithe world of grain, and when one looks cally perfect, which stands guard at one end of the booth in the States Exhibit

The seal, together with its back something over 2,400 square feet of ground, measures three feet square and is framed and set on an easel like an ordinary picture. It was made by Frank Gladfelter of Franklin county and has never before been shown.

The seal proper is elecular and repre sents a prairie scene. In the foreground are several shacks of grain in the background the sun setting behind the mountains. All this of course admits of many colors, shades and shadows, running from the yellow light of the sun to the somber brown of the mountains, and, considering this, the work becomes all the more won-

Viewed from the distance of several yards the picture looks like a painting, It is only after a closer inspection that its true ingredients are revealed and rightly appreciated. Thousands of Then there is the corn, large and grains and seeds were used, each being small, white, red, yellow, blue, filling placed in its proper position by hand, which naturally required infinite pains

The seal stands out upon a heavy background of Dwarf Essex rape seed. Tom Thumb popoors, is no bigger than and the foreground is of white clover seed and alsike, the shadows being of the latter. Bright patches of sunlight are composed of clover and vellow popeorn, shining over mountains of

mustard seed and Essex rape. Around the inner seal are two rings, one of black onlon seed, the other of Kaffir corn. Next is the lettering in yellow brown rape and, finally, three outer rings of onlon seed. Kaffir corn and citron. In the four corners of the frame are flags and seals in colors. done in like manner.

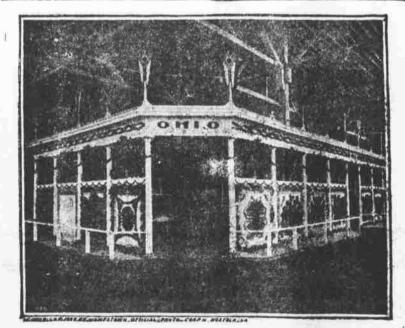
The seeds mentioned are the principal ones only. They compose the is the complete list of everything used: White clover, alsike, golden millet, hog millet, celery, German rape Essex rape, Kaffir corn, flax, musk melon, onion, white mustard, poppy. peas, lettuce, rye, hog peas, water melon, citron, popcorn, field corn, okra, red wheat, white wheat, oats, tomato, broom corn, turnip, pepper and morning glory cubbage.

The Exposition Completed. Director General Barr of the James own exposition has issued the follow

"The Jamestown Tercentennial exposition is completed. It fittingly commemorates the great historical event which it was designed to celebrate, and it reflects credit on the state of Virginia, the south and the nation. In the character of its buildings, the excellence of its exhibits and the beauty historical Hampton of location on Roads it compares favorably with any exposition held in this country and fully justifies its management in asking the united support of the people

First Solid Steel Car.

In the Machinery and Transportation building may be seen, among other Interesting exhibits, the first solid steel railway car ever constructed, not one inch of wood being used, thereby making it impossible to meet death in an accident by fire or the splintering of



OHIO EXHIBIT, STATES EXHIBIT PALACE, AT THE JAMES-TOWN EXPOSITION.

Prince and the Parrot.

It is doubtful whether the Prince of Wales has ever been addressed so rudely as was his lot when he visited the mansion of a certain Midland peer the other week.

He had inspected his friend's fine old house and then he expressed a desire to see the stables. So out they went, the grooms being wholly unprepared for their visit.

Had they expected it they would have taken the precaution of removrot whose cage hung from one of the | missing .- Exchange.

When his royal highness entered the stable the parrot greeted him with: "Well, and 'oo are you? 'Oo are

The prince was too much surprised even to smile, and the parrot went on: "Don't stand staring there, ugly. Blow my buttons! Wot d'ye want? Ain't ye got a tongue?"

But at that moment the host interposed with a request that the prince should come to the garage to inspect a new motor car, and when they returning to other quarters a fine green par- ed to the stable the parrot's cage was Life Pills." Guaranteed satis-

MISLEADING ESTIMATES.

Why Municipal Lighting Plants Gen-

erally Cost More Than Expected. It is most unusual for a municipal lighting plant to be erected at a cost that comes anywhere near the estimate presented to the city officials. In some cases these officials are directly to blame for accepting the estimates of representatives of manufacturing companies, who are, of course, more anxious to make a sale than to protect the citizens from ultimate disappoint ment. When an electrical engineer is called upon for an estimate it might seem as though the council had done its full duty, but unfortunately, in some cases at least, the temptation to secure a percentage on the construction cost is great enough to overcome professional honor, and estimates are submitted which are absolutely inadequate. The only remedy for this would seem to be to obtain an independent estimate from a consulting engineer who would have no further interest in the matter.

Perhaps, however, the most common ause for disappointment is due to the fact that engineers in estimating cost fail to take into consideration what ought to be well known by this timethat cities cannot, as a rule, construct plants at as low figures as private companies can. This is due partly to the inexperience of city officials, which is taken advantage of in many cases, and also to the fact that the large amount of red tape which seems to be a necessary feature of such contracts has to be allowed for by bidders. It is therefore perfectly possible that an estimate for a municipal plant may be exceeded by 30 per cent when it would be an adequate one if the construction were to be undertaken by a private company. This is a feature of municpal ownership which has not been heretofore given the consideration that

ANTI M. O. TIDE RISING.

Many Defeats In Many Places In the Last Few Months.

The rising of the tide of public reentment against municipal ownership s shown by the many defeats it has suffered during the past few months. Among those previously unrecorded in these pages are the following: The voters of Canon City, Colo., de-

clared against constructing municipal waterworks. In Hot Springs, S. D., M. O. candi-

lates for aldermen were defeated in every ward. The expenditure of \$50,000 to \$65,000

to develop electrical power was voted lown in Shelburne, Ont. In Shulisburg, Wis., the vote was nearly six to one against bonding the ity for an electric light plant.

The committee appointed by the town of Winchester, Mass., to investigate the subject of municipal lighting reported as follows:

"The committee is unanimously of the opinion that the town should not at this time undertake to own or control any municipal lighting plant, nor should it, in the opinion of the commitee engage in the manufacture or dis tribution either of electricity or gas for municipal use or for the use of its inhabitants."

Galena Well Out of It. The electric light plant of Galena,

Ill., was installed in 1898 at a cost of \$18,000. It was sold the other day for \$13,000, but this price included a twenty-five year light, power and traction franchise. Under the new contract the city will get practically twice the amount of street lighting that was furnished by the municipal plant at only 10 per cent greater cost. The sale met with the unanimous approval of the mayor and city council, as the plant had not been a success. One account of it says: "Its management was changed as

often as new political cliques gained power, and at times there was no street illumination at all. The commercial service was inferior."

Would Forfeit Vast Revenues. As long ago as 1902 the then 817 street railways paid to the various municipalities and states \$13,366,355 a year in taxes, according to our bureau of census. Adding the taxes on street railway securities as property of the holders and the additions, the total is now fully \$25,000,000 a year. Municipal ownership would forfelt that great sum as state and municipal revenue.-Walter J. Ballard in Los Angeles

No Exposures For Him. "Now, here," said the enthusiastic real estate agent to the prominent politician, "is one of the most desirable houses in the capital. It has exposures all around"-"Good heavens," cried the prominent

politician, with a start of dismay, 'that's just what I'm trying to get away from!"-Baltimore American.

Sentiment Not Enough. The mere sentiment for ownership is not enough. It must be accompanied by the cold figures to demonstrate its practicability under a strictly business test. Unfortunately the sentimentality of the case is too often indulged first

and to the exclusion of the necessary

facts and figures,-Bloomington (Ill.)

Pantagraph.

The beauties of the English language are again evident in the case of that western man who had skipped with the town funds and was described as 'six feet tall and \$10,000 short."-Ex-

The city council of Pine Bluff, Ark. has rejected the municipal ownership scheme and has renewed the contract for lighting for five years.

Found At Last.

J. A. Harmon, of Lizemore, West Va., says:"At last I have found the perfect pill that never disappoints me; and for the benefit of others afflicted with torpid liver and chronic constipation, will say: take Dr. King's New factory. 25c at Wm. Kipp's Sons' drug store.

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AND TAXATION.

It is probable, that one of the worst practices, in connection with the asssed valuation of real estate, is the preference which is frequently given to unimproved property, held for speculative purposes, by land companies and individuals, for the benefits arising from neighborhood improvements and growth. In many communitles this class of property is held for years, and has not only been assessed at nominal figures, but owners have frequently defaulted in their taxes and assessments, with the hope, perhaps, that future buyers would pay these public charges in the purchase of the tracts so held.

It has been the experience in some of our growing cities, that large tracts of unimproved, residential land, map ped out in lots at good prices, are owned by land companies and are assessed as farm lands, at nominal rates. Sometimes, large tracts of land in the outskirts of our cities, are held by speculative owners, waiting to secure the unearned increment from the enterprise of others, while in the meantime the public received but small revenue from these properties. But, when a lot is sold to a private purchaser and a house is built upon it, immediately the assessed valuation is placed at a higher figure than a whole acre of the remaining part of the tract is assessed. This is a penalty on improvements which should be abolished.

The principal cause of low valuation n suburban places is found in the idea of local property owners that they attract buyers and residents. With a ertain amount to be collected, the ower the valuation, the higher the ax rate. For local purposes, therefore, doesn't make any difference whethr the tax is paid at a high rate on a ow valuation, or at a low rate on 1 high valuation; the amount of tax is he same in either case. Another conideration which is also held is the municipality's share of the county exenses. The lower the assessed valuation, the less the municipality has to pay each year to the county. That has practically been the principal course in the counties, with regard to percentage valuations, as taxes on real estate are not paid to the state. The opportunity which is afforded local asessors to discriminate, as between roperty owners, is evidently great, and possibly it is sometimes grossly

The defeat of the abolition of diseriminations and especially on unimproved property must be to reduce tax bills, since a large amount of property which is not now assessed at a figure near its real worth will be added to the valuations. Then, too, a fair and just rate of valuation and taxation will do much to break up speculative holdings of unimproved lands, intended for sale in residential lots, and the unearned increment will advert to those who improve and not to those who stand in the way of progress and public improvements.—The Gazette,

***** INTANGIBLE PROPERTY.

First, consider the intangible value which inheres in an industrious carpenter's outfit of tools. Would anyone say that the hard-working carpenter's tools should be taxed "according to their value for the uses to which they are being put"-because the industrious carpenter uses them to better advantage than exactly similar tools are used by an indolent carpenter? The answer to this question is obvious. Again, would anyone say that a merchant, or manufacturer, or farmer, who, by earnest endeavor, makes his tangible property yield more in returns than similar property in the hands of the idle and unthrifty, should be made to pay excessive taxes? It is plausible, on the ground of humanitarianism, to defend the proposition to 'tax success rather than unsuccess.' But, that the state may, and should, confiscate the profits of honest success, amounts to placing a penalty upon proper ambition and endeavor, for success is merely the result of effort. There seems to me to be but little difference between an individual or a firm and a corporation, as far as intangible value is concerned. But by the construction of elastic portions of the constitution it has came to be law to tax the intangible value of corporations and allow the intangible value of a firm to be untaxed. If it appear that a railroad is earning dividends which are so great that they give to its stock a value in excess of the true necessary investment in plant, then the fault is with the state authorities, which have undertaken to regulate railroad charges and make them reasonable. The state of Michigan, for example, is in the position of

gulating railroad rates for the purse of making them reasonable; but at the same time, it proceeds upon a theory of taxation predicted upon the idea that the rallroad rates are grossly unreasonable. And, worse yet, it proposes to continue along this line. actually allowing the rallroads of the state to extort money from shippers and passengers, so that the state can tax it away from the rallroads, using it for revenues, thereby relieving taxpayers who may pay but little, if

It is the experience of the past that there has been a disposition in each county to keep its valuations low in order that the burden might be shifted upon the shoulders of sister counties.

any, transportation charges.-Weber's



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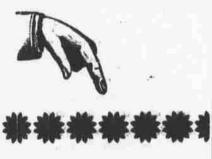
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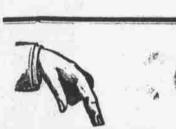
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